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SURE DEATH, SAYS EDISON

RESUSCITATION AFTER ELECTRICAL EX-

ECUTION IMPOSSIBLE. HIS EXPLANATION OF TESLA'S EXPERIMENTS

WITH 250,000 VOLTS-TESLA RELUCTANT TO

ORD-WHAT PRODUCES DEATH

Several causes have recently combined to cre ste doubts in the minds of a few intelligent people about the swiftness and certainty with which the death sentence has been executed in New-York State since electricity has been adopted by law as the agent. Occasionally, among the hasty there is an account of a seemingly wonderful escape from death. Then, too, statements which cannot be verified, but which, on the contrary, have been squarely denied, sometimes creep into



int, suggesting that at one or two executions death was caused, not by the means which the hw prescribes, but by drugs or the surgeon's knife. Undiscriminating readers are misled by such stories, and perhaps neither see the printed denials nor perceive the interested motives which over, electrical science is not understood as generally as it might be by the public; so that people who are well informed in most other matters might easily be deceived in these. There are, however, in this country two experts in this branch of study who enjoy international fame because of their researches and inventions. The world recognizes no higher living authorities in matters than Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla, and any one who does not feel competent to form an opinion for himself in regard to this subject may perhaps prefer to accept theirs instead.

MR. EDISON'S EXPLICIT ANSWERS.

Mr. Edison was seen yesterday at his charming home in Liewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. To half a dozen questions about electrical executions he gave characteristically laconic but explicit answers. He spoke without hesitation or evasion and with the earnestness of conviction.

What do you think, Mr. Edison," asked the reporter, "about these stories of the resuscitation of criminals after electricity has been employed to inflict the death penalty?"

"Nonsense!" was the emphatic reply. Do you consider this method of execution as

'sure death'?" "Absolutely"

"Is it painful?"

"No; the action of the electricity is too rapid for a man to be conscious of it. In this respect its work is instantaneous, although it is customary to prolong the administration of the current for "What form of current is most deadly, in your

judgment?" "An intermittent one, such as they use in exe

cutions. The current flows first one way and then the other, each change producing a shock to the victim which is like iron on an anvil receiving fifty blows a second from a mighty ham-

The voltage employed at Sing Sing and Auburn is from 1,200 to 1,700; how was Mr. Tesla in his famous experiments, two or three years ago, able to stand 250,000 volts?"

IT REQUIRES AMPERES TO KILL. "No amperes," was Mr. Edison's first reply

and then, by way of explanation, he added: "There are two things to be kept in mind in talking about electrical currents-amperes, or volume, and volts, or pressure. If you use a missile as slender as a knitting needle it will not deliver so heavy a blow as a bar an inch thick flying at the same rate. Unless a current have a certain volume, then, it might have a pressure of 200,000 or even 1,000,000 volts, and yet be com-

paratively harmless."
"How many amperes are required to kill?"
"With the pressure u.ed at Sing Sing and Auburn, probably two."

burn, probably two."

"What other precautions are necessary?"

"The contacts between the terminals of the wire or electrodes, and the human body should be good to insure the passage of the current through the latter. About thirty linemen are killed every year, and these poor fellows usually touch the fatal wire only for a second, are partially protected, perhaps, by their clothing, and often receive a current at a lower voltage than is employed for executions. Yet, even with such poor contacts, see the result! In carrying out the death sentence, pains are taken, not only to have a suitable current and to prolong its administration, but also to see that the contacts are thoroughly made. Great attention is paid to this vital point."

MR. TESLA DECLINES TO TALK.

MR. TESLA DECLINES TO TALK. Mr. Tesla was also requested to discuss these questions with a Tribune reporter last week. But the gifted and enthusiastic inventor declined, courteously but firmly, to talk for publication. The refusal was due, perhaps, to scruples about expressing his ideas, and not to any uncertainty or doubts existing in his own mind. Indeed, it has been learned that in private conversation he has uttered well-defined opinions. A friend and warm admirer of Mr. Tesla said resterdas to a Tribune reporter: "You must not misunderstand his reserve. He is an exceedingly conscientious as well as obliging fellow. It is conscientious as well as obliging fellow. It is well known that some of his most brilliant ex-periments were undertaken years ago for the sake of demonstrating that alternating currents fould be used in such a granger as to render could be used in such a manner as to render them harmless. And he proved his point, too. Hence it puts him in an embarrassing position to ark him to demonstrate the other side of the question.

"Mr. Tesla very well knows, though," continued the Tribune's informant, "what conditions are necessary to make an electric shock certainly and promptly fatal. He lays great stress on having the electrodes, or terminals of the electric current, placed in proper contact with the body. I have myself heard him say: The dry skin is a pretty fair insulator, and may obstruct the passage of the current; but if the two contacts be made with the blood or fluids of the body, no foubt 100 volts, or even less, would lay a man out in an instant. He would be killed beyond all hope of resuscitation."

HOW "HIGH EDEOUTENCY" CURRENTS WORK.

HOW "HIGH FREQUENCY" CURRENTS WORK. In reference to the much-discussed experiment of taking an alternating current through the body with a voltage of 250,000 without harm, Mr. Teals himself explained to a Tribune reporter two years ago the object and character of that performance. As has been already mentioned, in motive was to show that such currents might formance. As has been already mentioned, motive was to show that such currents might harmiess under certain circumstances. And particular means which he employed to ren-them incomments. der them innocuous was to increase the fre-quency of the alternations. In those experi-ments, by means of specially devised laboratory apparatus, his current was made to oscillate at the astonishing rate of a million vibrations a second, instead of fifty or 100, the ordinary

periods. "High frequency" currents have been the subject of extensive investigations by this gentleman, and the world is likely to hear more about his researches in this direction in coming years. Mr. Tesla does not recall, and perhaps did not measure, the volume of his current, but, as Mr. Edison has indicated, he probably had but a fraction of an ambere. Mr. Tesla's great point is, though, that the total electrical energy (expressed by multiplying the number of am-(expressed by multiplying the number of am-peres into the number of volts) which a person can endure is greater with exceedingly rapid alternations than with the low frequency currents in commercial use

EXPERTS REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR.

In connection with this point it may not be out of place to recall the report made by two experts, one a physician and the other an electrician, ap pointed by the Governor at the request of "The Electrical World," to witness the infliction of the death penalty in the case of David Hampton, at Sing Sing, January 28, 1895. This commission, of Sing Sing, January 28, 1825. This commission, of which Dr. Augustin H. Goelet and A. E. Kennelly were the members, was selected with a view to setting at rest all doubts about the true cause of death in such cases. Post-mortem examination clearly showed that the blood vessels of a previously healthy brain had been distended and runtured and that it was artificial anomesy. and ruptured, and that it was artificial apoplexy, directly produced by the electric current, which killed the man. The commission reported as folkilled the man. The commission reported as follows: "The evidence is, therefore, that a current of eight amperes, applied through the body at a pressure of 1,740 volts, will produce instantaneous, painless and absolute death, and that the evidence presented by a. examination of the brain alone was sufficient to demonstrate the absolute impossibility of resuscitation." In cases of accidental contact with high pressure circuits, however, efforts to restore life are recommended because "either from the imperfection of the contact or its short duration the current strength passing through the body, and the electrical energy expended thereby, might only be sufficient to produce a loss of consciousness."

PASSENGERS HAVE TO WADE.

DISCOMFORTS OF TRAVEL ON THE BRIDGE.

TRAINS DRAWN BY LOCOMOTIVES, RUNNING ONLY A PART OF THE DISTANCE-WATER ANKLE

DEEP ALONG THE WAY-WORKMEN HOPE TO FINISH THE REPAIRS

BY NOON TO-DAY. C. C. Martin, chief engineer of the Bridge, will fix himself in the good will of the patrons of his Bridge by getting the alterations at the New-York end finished at the earliest possible minute. Yesterday was a hard day for the Bridge trotters. There are a few things that New-Yorkers and Brooklynites count on, and one of them is uninterrupted traffic over the big span. In the common mind it is little tess than a crime to stop a Bridge cable or detain a train, and to suspend traffic for twelve long hours is enough to defeat Mr. Martin for the Presidency, should he ever run. Yesterday was a particularly unpropitious time for innovations for several reasons. Since the beginning of the reign of Mr. Roosevelt many New-Yorkers have smilingly ridden down to the Bridge and ridden over and "smiled" to their heart's content behind some swinging side door in Brooklyn. On the other hand, since Senator Collins's Sunday Closing Barber Shop law has been operative in Brooklyn, many Brooklynites have kept up their after-breakfast shave practice by riding over to New-York and getting a "scrape" in the open shops of Manhattanville. Yesterday wrought havor with these erstwhile complacent men. A cocktail in Brooklyn meant a two-mile walk to the New-Yorker, and a shave in New-York the same to

rooklynite.

Martin kept out of the way of these irate Mr. Martin kept out of the way of these fraction dividuals yesterday. They passed each other on the Bridge, and one wondered why men would walk so far for a drink, and the other vowed that it were better to go unshaven and unshorn for a week than break down his confrom walking too much

ter of Mr. Martin, and he started his cars on the north track under fifteen minutes' headway. This was a grateful surprise, under the cir-cumstances, but the people who got off at the New-York end had to risk breaking their necks, always more or less precious, by getting from the cars down to the roadway on an "im-promptu" platform, that was almost as risky as "shooting the chute" at Coney Island. When the torrential rainstorm broke over the

as "shooting the chute" at Coney Island.

When the torrential rainstorm broke over the city in the afternoon and the heavens opened their floodgates, a more wet, miserable and exasperated throng of people than those who emerged from the north roadway of the Bridge into Park Row it would have been hard to find this side of the Golden Gate. At the worst of the storm the volume of water that poured down over the cobblestones of the roadway was a rushing torrent of varying depth, but nearly everywhere ankle-deep. Into this flood the inhappy travellers from Brooklyn over the Bridge were forced to plunge when the cars stopped at the ready-made gangways, and they had to wade it for several hundred yards before shelter and dry standing ground was found at the regular Bridge entrance. Some refused to descend into the torrent and went back to Brooklyn, rather than risk pneumonia by such a tramp. The guards on the cars gave them their choice. But the greater number went down into rushing waters and walked to this city. Scores of women did it, although the water was over the tops of their shoes. They bravely grabbed their bewaters and walked to this city. Scores of women did it, although the water was over the tops of their shoes. They bravely grabbed their bedraggled skirts and strode through the water like amphibians. A few, but not many, of both sexes walked up the stream and boarded the care, drenched by the storm above and the flood below.

Mr. Martin's carpenters worked like Trojans from midnight Saturday all through yesterday, and made such excellent progress that the cables would have been running again this morning save for the rain, which drove the workmen in. Trains were least running all night at twelve minutes' for the rain, which drove the workhed in. Frains were kept running all night at twelve minutes' headway on the north track. Mr. Martin expects that by noon to-day the cables will be running again, and that the discomfort of Sunday will be

THE STRIKE NEAR AN END.

CONTRACTORS IN THE ASSOCIATION WILL PROBA-BLY SIGN THE AGREEMENT TO-DAY.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the Garme Workers' strike, said yesterday that the strike has not been declared off and that it would not be until the Contractors' Association meets to-day and decides to accept the new agreement. When the members of that association and other contractors ually sign the agreement the strike will be declared off, not before, he said. About 5,000 men and women went to work in shops yesterday in this city, Brownsville and Brooklyn. These garment workers were employed by the contractors, about 400 in number, who had signed the new agreement and decided to abide by the union rules. Business went on pleasantly in the workshops, and both contractors and

antly in the workshops, and both contractors and workpeople were apparently glad that so far as they were concerned the strike was at an end.

All was secreey and quiet at the headquarters of the Contractors' Association, No. 200 East Broadway. There was a quiet meeting in progress nearly all day, but the contractors would say nothing as to what was being done, except that it had been decided to hold a meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected the contractors who are in the association will decide formally to accept the strikers' terms. Secretary Withowski said that the situation was unchanged. He admitted that he had met Schoenfeld Saturday night, but he was silent as to whether or not he had promised to use his own influence to end the strike.

Captain Grant has reported to Acting Chief Conlin that he deemed the strike practically at an end.

THE SHERIFF STOPS A DUEL

TALLEY MOORE, OF COLUMBIA, ACCUSED H. M. TALLEY OF TRYING TO MAKE A YOUNG LADY SLIGHT HIM.

mbia, S. C., Aug. 4.-Hugh M. Talley and Talley Moore, society men, were expected to fight a duel here yesterday afternoon, but Sheriff Cath-

a duel here yesterday afternoon, but Sheriff Cathcart heard of the affair during the morning and arrested both gentemen, requiring them to give bonds
to keep the peace for a year and a day.

The affair grew out of a dispute at a bail at a
summer resort near here Friday night. Mr. Moore
accused Mr. Talley of endeavoring to make a young
woman at the dance slight him and prejudice her
against him by calling him a "kid" Mr. Moore deagainst him by calling him a "kid" Mr. Moore demanded satisfaction, and Mr. Talley agreed to accommodate him yesterday afternoon. Both young
gentlemen belong to the old Bourbon stock, and
their families are among the most prominent in the
State. They are relatives.

HIS FAMILY FOR AN OUTING ON THE SOUND -CAPTAIN MILNER'S BRAVE WORK

A family of five who went for an outing on Long Island Sound yesterday had a sad ending to their sail. Three of the party were drowned about 7 o'clock last night in the dangerous waters of Little Hell Gate. The family was that of John Hartman, of No. 223 East One-hundred-and-eighth-st. The party which he took out consisted of his wife, Theresa, thirty-five years old; Joseph Whitley, twenty four years old, of the same address, a boarder with the Hartmans; Leo Hartman, the sevenyear-old son of Hartman, and Mr. Whitley's little son Alexander, two years old.

Hartman leased a small yacht for the se son, and had been in the habit of taking out his family on Sundays and holidays. He was said to be a good sailor. He was forty years

Yesterday the afternoon was spent in a cruise up the Sound. As darkness fell Hartman was heading for Captain Milner's float at East Onehundred-and-sixteenth-st., where the yacht ties up. He was just heading through Little Hell up. He was just heading through Little Hell Gate when a sudden squall, accompanied by heavy winds, struck the yacht. It lifted the boat out of the water and turned it completely over, spilling all the occupants into the water. Hartman was the only member of the party who could swim. He struck out, trying to save his wife and boy. The sound of his cailing could be heard by several hundred people, who were in East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st.

heard by several hundred people, who were in East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st.
Captain Milner was one of several who launched rowboats and put out in the direction of the drowning family. The captain is an old seafaring man, who has taken care of yachts and rented boats for years in the neighborhood.

The storm was so severe at the time that all the boats put back, except Milner's. The old seaman stuck to his task. He reached the scene of the capsizing, and succeeded in grabbing the two-year-old child and lifting it into the boat. Then he turned his attention to Mrs. Hartman and the young Hartman. He had just got the two into his boat when it turned over, and all four were thrown into the water again. Milner, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting the boat righted and the people back into it. But the baby lay lifeless in the bottom of the boat, and when the and the people back into it. But the baby lay lifeless in the bottom of the boat, and when the workers on shore tried to resuscitate the little one they found their efforts futile. Mrs. Hartman

the aid of a Harlem Hospital surgeon and taken

home.

Milner was unable to reach Hartman or Whitley, and Hartman was carried down the river. Whitley sank almost as soon as he reached the water. The boat was also carried down with the tide.

Policeman Dolan reported the drowning to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. police, and the Coroner was notified. A permit was granted for an undertaker to take charge of the little boy's body.

A SIGNALMAN SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING. BROOKLYN ELEVATED TRAINS WAITING FOR SIG-NALS WHILE HE SAT UNCONSCIOUS IN HIS BOX-HOW HE WAS FOUND.

John Breig, twenty-five years old, a flag and signal man on the Brooklyn Elevated road at the Bridge, was struck or shocked by lightning last night about 7:35 o'clock under unusual circumstances. A. Katzenmacher, the gateman stationed on the upper platform, noticed at about 7:40 that while his platform began to fill up with passengers no trains were coming in, although under five minutes' headway. He waited ten minutes and began to grow nervous. Another five minutes passed, and Katzenmacher left his ticket box and ran to the end of the platform toward Adams and Sands to see what was the matter. The track was blocked with cars clear up to Myrtle-ave., and he heard shouts from the engineers, through the darkness,

asking what the trouble was. Katzenmacher looked around for Breig, whose post of duty is in a little box station commanding view of the tracks, where he flagged trains in to their places in the day time and signalled them in by colored lights at night. Katzenmacher stuck their places by colored lights at night. Katzenmacher stuck by colored lights at night. Katzenmacher stuck his head in at the door and was startled to see Breig motionless at his desk, with his left hand outstretched toward his rubber signal buttons. His face was distorted and ghastly. Katzenmacher fushed from the shanty back to the dispatcher's office and told the telegrapher that Breig was dead. The telegrapher was busy examining his instruments. Fifteen minutes before a ball of lightning had exploded on the switchboard in front of him had exploded on the switchboard in front of him macher and the dispatcher ran to Breig's shanty and shook him. He tumbled to the floor and moaned. Help was summoned, and Dr. Ford, the and nearly knocked him from his stool. Katzenmacher and the dispatcher ran to Breig's shanty
and shook him. He tumbled to the floor and
moaned. Help was summoned, and Dr. Ford, the
company's surgeon, after a hasty examination, said
that Breig was suffering from shock. He was
worked over for three-quarters of an hour, and
finally opened his eyes.
"Where am 1" he asked feebly, and then said.
"Stop burning my hand.
His left hand was examined and it was found to
be blued and burned from electricity. Notes were
compared, and it was soon learned that the same
boit that lit up the dispatcher's office had knocked
Breig senseless.

when he had partially recovered consciousness he

when he had partially recovered consciousness he said that he was in the act of pressing his left-hand fingers against a signal button when he feit a red-hot pain shoot through him, and after that he knew no more until he woke up in the presence of the doctor and a number of his fellow-employes. His left hand and arm seemed to be entirely par-alyzed, and he could not stand on his feet. His tongue would not articulate, and he was thoroughly-dazed.

tongue would not articulate, and he was thoroughly dazed.

Dr. Ford said it would probably be a day or two before Breis was in condition to work again. He was removed to his home in East New-York.

The railroad people do not know how to account for the accident. They think that the insulation of the electric wires leading into Breig's box station must be imperfect, or that he must have had hold of a wire that completed a circuit through him. An investigation of the surroundings will be made today. The employes say that the lightning struck the railroad and ran all around the ironwork, covering a radius of fifty feet. Several of the men were more or less affected.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS DRENCHED. CROWDS AT THE BATTERY SCATTERED WHEN

THE RAIN FELL-FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY.

The thousands of excursionists who followed The Tribune's advice and carried mackintoshes and umbrellas on their outings yesterday did not get wet but the others did. The hot and bright weather of the morning deceived many, and they, expecting a fine day, crowded steamboats for Coney Island, Glen Island, Rockaway Beach and other suburban resorts. But their hopes were vain, for at 2 p. m. the sky darkened threateningly, and many decided to forego their excursions. At 2.30 a terrific rain squalifrom the southwest swept over the city, and lasted fully half an hour. The crowds at the Battery who had not taken the hint from the heavens, scurried awky, but few escaped the downpour. Hundreds gathered under the cievated structures at South Ferry, but it afforded little protection, as the wind swept the rain through in drenching guast. Pretty toilets were spotled and bedraggied, and pretty girls made sad. The storm gave fair warning of its coming and for half an hour before in Battery Park and sent hat and twisted the trees in Eattery Park and sent hats and oiner movables spinning. The velocity of the wind for a time was terrific. By 3 o'clock the storm had passed and the sun broke through the clouds, but not for long, as the sky again became obscured, and a steady, chilly rain set in that made returning pleasure-seekers wish for fall overcoats and wraps. resorts. But their hopes were vain, for at 2 p. m. the

terrific. By 3 o'clock the storm has passed the sun broke through the clouds, but not for long, as the sky again became obscured, and a steady, chilly rain set in that made returning pleasure-seckers wish for fall overcoats and wraps.

The highest temperature of the day was about 1 o'clock, when Perry's thermometer registered 73 degrees. After the squall the mercury rapidly dropped until it had nearly reached 68 at 6 o'clock. Old saits, who for years have lived and moved around the Battery, declare that not for a score of years has New-York encountered such a summer as she is going through now. For changes from heat to cold and from fair to foul weather it has not, they declare, been equalled in their experience. The amount of rainfall yesterday was 1,06 inches. At 11:30 o'clock last evening the velocity of the wind was ten miles an hour, blowing from the west. The forecast for to-day is generally fair weather, with light showers on the coast.

BOATS ASHORE IN GRAVESEND BAY.

When the storm struck Gravesend Bay and Coney Island Point, the water was dotted with sailing craft, mostly small schooners, sloops and cathoats. They skurried around Norton's Point hurriedly for shelter, but after the gale had passed along there were just twenty small craft on the beach, forced there by the wind. The United States harbor tug Daniel S. Lamont was off Rockaway, but she weathered the storm, and nut in at the pier used by the Coney Island boats when it is too rough for them to land at the Iron piers. Assemblyman Gra-ham, of Brooklyn, was visiting Captain Hinman's

Continued on Second Page.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND THE SAVED-DEATH THE LEAST OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE WOMEN-WOUNDED AMERICANS BROUGHT

TO FOO-CHOW BY CONSUL HIXSON-SEVERAL ENGLISH AND AMERI-CAN CHILDREN SLAIN-MAN-

London, Aug. 4 .- "The Telegraph" to-morrow will print a dispatch from Shanghal, saying that the massacre at Kucheng occurred on July 31. The officials suppressed the news for three days. The names of the killed are Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe and

ders, the Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society. Five of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's children were killed, and two survive. One had one knee broken

Miss Flora Stewart, all of the English Zenana

Mission; Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Topsy Saun-

and the other, a baby, lost an eye. The following were saved: Miss Hartwell, of the American Mission; Miss Codrington, of the English Zenana Mission, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the English Church Missionary So-

United States Consul Hixson, who is stationed at Foo-Chow, on receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch with a party of volunteers for the scene, and has returned, bringing with him the wounded Ameri-

cans. The experiences of the survivors were ter-They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women

The indignation in Shanghai is intense. Nevertheless, the many warships in the harbor are idle. A mass-meeting has been arranged for tomorrow to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities and to urge that reparation be made and that the guilty persons be punished.

The mandarins endeavor to blame certain se cret societies for the outrage. Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams.

The reports of the outrage are rather mixed. The latest says it is not known that ten persons were killed, including Miss Lena Stewart and Dr. Stewart's whole family except two. The American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory, escaped, but the former was fearfully Several English and American children were killed.

"The Standard" to-morrow will demand that the murderers be visited with condign punishment, and that a stern example be made of the officials who virtually connived at the commission of the crime. The paper will say: "If the Emperor cannot or will not protect British residents, we must give him assistance of a kind he will not welcome

"The Chronicle" will say it trusts that Great Britain and the United States will combine to teach the Chinese a lesson that will cause foroners to be respected forever, but, in view of the conditions existing in the country, the bodies sending missionaries there, especially women, incur the gravest responsibility. The whole question, "The Chronicle" adds, ought to be reconsidered.

"The Times" will say: "The outrage must, of course, form the subject of strong representations to China from England, and probably from the United States also. It must not be passed over as a trifle. Immunity of the murderers would cause a standing menace to the lives and property of the whole munity in China."

"The Times" to-morrow will print a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the missionary sanitarium at Whasang, near Kucheng, was attacked and five women were killed and two women and two children were wounded. Some others are missing. Later reports, the dispatch adds, state that ten persons were killed.

The Rev. Dr. Stewart and his wife and one child were burned to death in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, the two Misses Saunders, the two Misses Gordon and Miss Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded about the head. This dispatch confirms the report that the Rev. H. S. Phillips and Dr. Gregory, of Hartford, escaped. Both of them

Washington, Aug. 4.-The State Department received the following cable message from Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai, to-day, in reference to the reported massacre near Ku-

cheng: Americans safe; none hurt. Ten British

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of the Methodis Episcopal Missionary Society, was seen last night at his home, No. 1,218 Pacific et., Brooklyn, by a Tribune reporter, relative to the reported massacre of missionaries at Kucheng. He had just received a cable dispatch from the Rev. George B. Smythe, in charge of the Methodist missions at Foo-Chow. The dispatch read:

Ten English killed. Miss Hartford saved. Our "Our missionaries at Kucheng," said Dr. Baldwin, are M. C. Wilcox and Dr. Gregory, who belong in the West; Miss Mabel Hartford, of Dover, N. H., and Miss W. H. Rouse, of Minnesota. The news of their safety is a wonderful relief to the mis-sionary society. Kucheng is a city of about forty thousand inhabitants. My wife was the first white woman missionary to visit the place. She was there in 1867." M. C. Wilcox and Dr. Gregory, who belong in

A MANIAC WITH A DAGGER.

HE ATTACKS A POLICEMAN, BUT IS OVERPOW-ERED AND LOCKED UP.

Charles M. Wood is a mining engineer. He is fifty years old, and a strong, robust man. He has been living for about two weeks with his married sister and his mether, at No. 41 East One-hundredand-twenty-third-st. His home is in Hoboken. where his wife now lives at No. 616 Grand-st. He has been working hard for the last two years. He has been in Boston, and later was in Honesdale and Scranton, Penn., in charge of mining plants there. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. and Wood was put under a doctor's care. Lately he has been acting queerly, and yesterday morning gave his sister and brother-in-law cause to think that he was much worse than usual. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Wood's brother-inlaw sent for a policeman and an ambulance. An ambulance was sent from the Harlem Hospital, and it arrived about the time Policemen Andrew Brown and McLaughlin did. Brown went into the house and found Mr. Wood

on the second floor. Wood ran through several o the vacant rooms, finally dodging past the police men and pursuing the same tactics on the first floor. The policemen followed him, but he eluded them again and went up to the top floor. At the head of the stairs Mr. Wood waited for Brown. Brown spoke pleasantly to him, and Mr. Wood answered rationally enough. But suddenly he grabbed a dagger from a hip-pocket and made a vicious stab at the officer. It was an ivory-handied weapon, with a blade as sharp as a needle and nine inches long. Brown succeeded in grabbing the madman's arm before he could drive the weapon home. It was a narrow escape, for Brown's coat was cut for two inches just over his right lower ribs.

Brown, who is a ready fighter, trapped Wood and threw him to the floor. Then he held him down while McLaughlin took the dagger from him. Then the engineer was bound and carried down to the ambulance, Dr. Paepke, who was in charge of the ambulance, and Wood strapped to the bottom of the vehicle, and at Harlem Hospital he was piaced in a strait-iacket and locked in a padded cell. men and pursuing the same tactics on the

A COW WRECKS A TRAIN. IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES

THE ENGINEER KILLED AND PASSEN-GERS FATALLY INJURED.

ACCIDENT ON THE PICKERING VALLEY ROAD NEAR PHOENIXVILLE, PENN.-THE CARS FILLED WITH MEMBERS OF THE SALVATION ARMY RE-

TURNING HOME. Phoenixville, Penn., Aug. 4.-The passenger train on the Pickering Valley Railroad due here at 8:40 o'clock ran into a cow a short distance from Pemberton, a place three miles from here,

The engine left the track, several cars following it over a steep embankment. The engineer, Joseph Groy, of Phoenixville, was instantly killed and the fireman and half a dozen passengers were fatally injured. They were members of the Salvation Army from here returning from Fegley's Grove, where a meeting was held to-

The wreck occurred near the spot where so many members of the Pennypacker family were killed in a wreck some years ago.

EX-MAYOR MAGOWAN BACK.

HE REAPPEARS IN TRENTON, TRUE TO HIS PROMISE.

HE SAYS HE ISN'T CRAZY, HAS BEEN AWAY ON PRIVATE BUSINESS, AND WILL QUICKLY

STRAIGHTEN OUT HIS AFFAIRS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, N. J., Aug. 4.-Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan returned home on the Chicago limited at 5 p. m. to-day. Immediately on his arrival Mr. Magowan proceeded to his home and then went to one of the rubber mills for which the

Court appointed receivers yesterday. The ex-Mayor at first declined to discuss his affairs before consulting his counsel, but later he changed his mind. Mr. Magowan apparently has not the kindliest feelings for those who were most active in pushing for receivers for the Eastern and Trenton rubber companies, and he takes occasion to refer to the Mechanics' National Bank, with which he has done business for the last ten years,

Mr. Magowan late this evening talked in part

as follows:

I am really astonished at the action of some of my alleged friends, and I have come home to see this whole matter through to the end. You can say further that I'm the clearest-minded crazy man you ever saw. There isn't any insanity in our family, I see my father said he thought I was crazy. I'll have to thank the old gentleman for that compliment when I see him to-morrow. Do they think that I'm going to allow my companies to stay in the hands of receivers? We'll see about that. I have all my plans laid. I saw my Chicago lawyers before I left there, so that I could revolve matters in my mind and form my plans while on the train. There is only one thing undone. Two men who were friends, I want to know how they stand.

Why, If I pay off all past-due obligations of the two companies, they will then be solvent, will they not? You don't want a receiver for a solvent concern. Why, this is only a matter of \$30,000 or \$35,000, and it only affects two companies.

With respect to the mechanics' liens of Mr.

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Kafer and Herter Bros., Mr. Magowan said that their claims were disputed n regard to the scandals that were current, Mr. In regard to the scandals that were current, Mr. Magowan said that it was true that Mrs. Barnes left Trenton the same day that he did, but she was accompanied by her mother, sister and brother. The whole family went to Chicago, and were there on Monday last, remaining with relatives. He was not informed of their movements since that day.

since that day.

Mr. Magowan never looked better than to-day, except for an evidence of agitation indicated by a slight tremor of the lower lip while talking. His friends regard him as the most remarkable man in New-Jersey. It is a fact that during the last ten years nearly \$50,000,000 of business has passed through Mr. Magowan's hands. His friends are satisfied that he will straighten his affairs out and in a few days become master of the situation.

ITALIANS ATTACK NEGROES.

THE BLACKS SHOT, CLUBBED AND CHASED FROM THEIR HOMES.

A FIERCE OUTBURST OF RACE HATRED IN A MIN-ING DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS-SEVERAL OF

Princeton, Ill., Aug. 4.-The Italians of Spring Valley broke out to-day in a war upon the negroes, with a view of either massacring them or driving them out of the city limits.

The following negroes were seriously injured: Granville Lewis, aged forty-five, shot in head and clubbed with rifles, and face and neck badly lacerated, may die; Clement L. Martin, aged thirty-two, shot in back of the head with rifle ball, thirty buckshot in back and shoulders, seriously injured; Norman Bird, aged thirty eight, shot in neck and head, badly bruised, internal injuries: Mrs. Bird, aged thirty-one, wife of Norman, shot in right cheek and arm, Maria Bird, daughter of Norman, aged four-

wife of Norman, shot in right cheek and arm, Maria Bird, daughter of Norman, aged fourteen, shot in breast; William Lee, aged thirty-four, kicked and trampied upon; Jube Sterritt, aged forty-seven, trampled upon; Jube Sterritt, aged forty-seven, trampled upon, face lacerated and injured internally, badly cut by barbed wire fence in attempting escape from the mob; Oscar Prim, head bruised with rocks and stones; Silas Burken, bruised with clubs rid shot at about thirty times; Jude Stuart, had wound in the head from club; "Jim" Kelley, aged twenty-six, flesh wounds and clothing riddied with shot; "Will" Beck, aged thirty, badly bruised and internal injuries; Frank Turner, aged sixty-eight, shot twice in back of head rad struck in back and shoulders by about forty buckshot; Frank Burns, head badly bruised, trampled upon and internal injuries.

The Italians for many months have wished to drive the negroes out of the coal mining belt, and to-day a plausible excuse for so doing presented itself. At 1 o'clock this morning an Italian was wayiald on the public highway by four negroes and robbed and shot four times, from the effects of which his physicians say he cannot live until morning. A mass-meeting of the Italians was called, and at 10 o'clock a mob of over three hundred gathered and started out for the negroe village, which is two miles west of Spring Valley. They were headed by the Spring Valley Italian Band, and to deceive the negroes into thinking the assembly a peaceful one this band rendered several National apthems. The negroes, as a result, remained in their homes. The Italians feli on them like a lot of Apache Indians. The men were dragged out, clubbed, trampled upon and made the targets for the shotguns, rifles and small arms the mob had brought with hem.

The women were insulted, slapped and two of them, while begging for mercy, were shot down and fatally injured.

Sheriff Clark, of Princeton, was telegraphed.

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Sheriff Clark, of Princeton, was telegraphed for and arrived on the ground with a posse, but came too late, as the work had long been done before he arrived. The negroes fled terror-stricken over the surrounding fills and to-night are sleeping under trees and barns, with the exception of a few, whom the farmers are sheltering. Many of the injured are expected to die before morning. No arrests, as yet, have been attempted.

MINE MANAGERS GUILTY OF FRAUD.

DECISION IN THE NOTED HALE AND NORCROSS SUIT-DIVIDED RESULTS.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.-The famous Hale and Norcross mining suit, by which M. W. Fox, for the stockholders of the company, sought to recover millions of dollars from the directors and managers of the concern, was decided by the Supreme Court yesterday. The findings are partly favorable to the plaintiff and partly to the defendants. The main point of the decision is that the Court finds the accusations of fraud against the defendants—Hayward, Hobart and Levy—sustained, and they are denied a new trial and ordered to pay \$210,197 50 to the

plaintiff.

Just as important is the granting of a new trial to the other defendants except the Nevada Mill and Milling Company, and the decision that the further claim for \$750.81 cannot be determined to be correct from the testimony taken.

FEELING OF THE VOTERS ON THE PEND-ING STATE ISSUES.

GREAT INTEREST FELT IN THE CANAL IMPROVE MENT QUESTION-THE LIQUOR PROBLEM-TALKS

WITH LEADING REPUBLICANS SHOW THE PARTY RANKS UNBROKEN

Buffalo, Aug. 4.-The city of Buffalo with its 335,000 population and its varied industries is not only the commercial but the political capital of Western New-York. Its rallways radiate in every direction over the western counties of the State, to Niagara Falls to the northward, eastward to Rochester, to Olean on the southeast, to Jamestown on the south, and to Dunkirk on the southwest. Thus, being the centre of a large territory, its hotels are the places where the influential politician, of the region meet to hold their conferences. When William F. Sheehan was the Pro-Consul here of the Democratic Emperor of the State in 1893 and 1894, Edward Murphy, jr., by means of the telephone and the telegraph he gave orders daily to his subjects

SHEEHAN'S VISIT TO BUFFALO. The approaching State political campaign has

dition of those counties.

the countles of Eric. Niagara, Genesee,

Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston,

Orleans and Chautauqua, and received informa-

tion from his lieutenants about the political con-

been manifested of late in the hotels of Buffalo by the presence in them of many prominent Republican and Democratic politicians; coming not only from the rural parts of Erie County, but from the other countles mentioned as in the "Buffalo district" of Western New-York. It has thus been possible to learn something about the drift of political sentiment in them. William F. Sheehan dropped into the city on Monday, stensibly to manage in court a suit for libel, but, of course, with the aim of learning if the Democratic political machine here, which he still controls through licutenants, is in good working that a ray of hope for the Democratic party had dawned in New-York City through the enforcement by the Board of Police of that city of the law against the sale of liquor on Sunday, and to have instructed his lieutenants to stir up that question here in Buffalo. It was in Buffalo that upon the occasion of the annual convention of the State Ale, Wine and Beer Dealers' Association an enthusiastic liquor dealer put upon the front wall of his building a large portrait of David B. Hill, surrounded by a floral wreath bearing the words in immortelles, "Our Friend." Hence, Mr. Sheehan may be right in thinking Buffalo a good place in which to excite an agitation among the liquor dealers in regard to the enforcement of the law in New-York against the sale of liquor on Sunday-not that Buffalo liquor dealers are concerned. For many years liquor has been sold in this city on Sunday without disguise. Nor was it sold merely at side doors. The thirsty traveller on the New York Central Railroad could step across the street from its depot and walk directly into several liquor stores through their front doors and assuage his thirst by buying beer. The sale of liquor on Sundays was as unconcealed as upon week days.

MAYOR JEWETT ON THE TAX RATE. Mr. Sheehan also thought that the increase n the State tax rate by the Republican Legis-

lature would be a "good card to play" in the rural parts of Western New-York. It could also be played in Buffalo. Mayor Jewett, who is a Republican, speaking upon this subject of the tax rate to The Tribune correspondent, said: "The increase of the State tax rate will not have any effect in Buffalo for two or three reasons. One is that our own city tax rate will be somewhat less than that of last year, and hus the total rate, State and county and city, will be lessened by it. Another reason that the people understand that the increase in the State tax rate is partly due to the Republican Legislature paying the debts of its Democratic predecessors. Republicans believe in paying the debts of a State as they go along. Moreover, the people understand that there has been no extravagance by the Legislature; that the increase of State taxes is due to the growth of the State and the necessary increase in the number of inmates of its charitable institutions and in the expense of maintaining its canals. I think the Republican party is in good shape in this county of Erie; that the people approve of both its State and local administration. As for excise questions, I do not believe they will play much of a figure in politics in this county this fall. What we are interested in here politically, especially in Buffalo, is the development of our commercial position. We hope that the people of the State will approve of the proposition to be submitted to them this fall for the bonding of the State to the extent of \$9,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal and the other canals of the State. We receive here the grain of the West, and forward a large part of it east. It is essential that the Erie Canal should be enlarged if we are to hold that trade, and, indeed, if New-York State is to hold that trade. I look for almost a unanimous vote from the voters of Eric County in favor of expending this \$9,000,000 in canal improvements. That is the great political question of the year

with us." INTEREST IN THE STATE CLUB.

Mayor Jewett also disclosed his keen interest in the Republican State Club of New-York, and expressed his hope that it would be prosperous. In thus evincing his interest in the club the Mayor gave expression to a common thought among Buffalo Republicans. One of the most eminent Republicans of Buffalo, James A. Roberts, the State Controller, is president of the club, and a good many noted Republicans of the city are members of it. They see in the club a meeting place for those Republicans who believe that the Republican party should have high aims, turn its back upon such of its officeholding class as disgrace it in the Legislature or elsewhere, live up to its pledges, and refuse to sanction or support the disreputable acts of a would-be party "boss."

"Erie County is as much as ever opposed the party policy of Thomas C. Platt and his associates," said William C. Warren, the proprietor of "The Buffalo Commercial," the leading afternoon Republican newspaper of the city, to-day, "and this feeling is clearly indicated by the general favor with which the proposition to renominate Senator Charles Lamy is regarded. Senator Lamy steadily opposed Mr. Platt's policy at Albany as one harmful to the people and harmful to the Republican party. Mr. Lamy represented the general Republican feeling in Buffalo on this subject of Mr. Platt's course and, therefore, when he seeks a renomination there is a universal feeling that it ought to be granted to him. I have no doubt of his unanimous renomination. Senator Persons, who also opposed Mr. Platt's policy, can be renominated if he desires it: but he has not yet indicated his decision.

SIZE OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

"What do you think, Mr. Warren, of the suggestion to enlarge the Republican State Committee?" inquired The Tribune correspond-